SUPPEME COURT.—JANE McKEEN and SECONTROL BY AND SECOND STREET OF THE STR

inth day of July. A. D. 1857.

11th day of July. A. 18

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATTA-

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATTAney, Jame Spear and Sarah Hitchcock — Summons for
Money. Jame Spear and Sarah Hitchcock — Summons for
Money.—To ISAAC SPEAR and SARAH HITCHCOCK,
defendants: You are hereby summoned to auswer the
compaint of AlbERT G DOW, plaintiff, which was filed
in the Clerk's Office of Cattaraugus County on the list day
of June 1857, and to file a copy of your answer on the subscriber
at Randolph, New York within twenty days after the service of
the sammens, exclusive of the day of service 1 and if you full to
answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take
judgment against you for one hundred and two dollars and name
y-six cents, with interest from the first day of June, 1857, beside costs—June 1, 1852.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATTA
RAUGUS—Merrick Nutting and Edwin M Natting
against William B. Whitney, Laws Some

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATTAgainst William B. Whitney, Isaac Spear and Surah Hitchsock—Summons for money.—To the above-named ISAAC
SPEAR and SARAH HITCHCOCK, defendants: You are
hereby summoned to answer the complaint of MERRICK
NUTTING and EDWIN M. NUTTING, pisintiffs, which was
filed in the Clerk's Office of Cattaraugus County on the first day
of June, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber
at Randolph, New York, within twenty days after the service of
this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fall to
answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take
judgment upding type of the first day of June, 1857,
befide costs.—Jene 1, 1857.

ALEX. SHELDON,
je25 lawfwTh

Plaintiffs' Attorney.

New York Daily Tribune

Bayard Taylor in Northern Europe.

No. XXV.

JOURNEY TO GOTTENBURG AND COPEN-HAGEN-DANISH AUTHORS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Germany, June 2, 1867.

I never knew a more sudden transition from Winter to Summer, than I experienced on the journey southward from Stockholm. When I left that city on the evening of the 6th of May, there were no signs of Spring except a few early violets and Park: the grass was still brown and dead, the trees bare and the air keen. But the harbor was free from ice and the canal open, and our Winter isolation was therefore at an end. A little circulation entered into the languid veins of society; steamers from Germany began to arrive; fresh faces appeared in the streets, and less formal costumesmerchants and bagmen only, it is true, but people of a mere dashing and genial air. We were evidentiy, as the Swedes said, leaving Stockholm just as it began to be pleasant and lively.

The steamer left the Riddarhelm pier at milnight and took her way westward up the Malar Lake to Södertelie. The boats which ply on the Gotha Canal are small, but neat and comfortable The price of a passage to Gottenburg, a distance of 370 miles, is about \$8 50. This, however, does not include meals, which are furnished at a fixed price, amounting to \$6 more. The time occupied by the voyage varies from two and half to four days. In the night, we passed through the lock at Soder telje, where St. Olaf, when a heathen Viking, cut a channel for his skips into the long Baltic es tuary which here closely approaches the lake, and in the morning found ourselves running down the eastern shore of Sweden, under the shelter of its fringe of jugged rocky islets. The only incident on this part of the voyage was the sight of a large American vessel, laden with cotton bales, trying to get into the Sound of Norrköping, where large cotton factories have lately been established. To ward noon, we left the Baltic and steamed up the long, narrow Bay of Söderköping, passing on the way the magnificent ruins of Stegeborg Castle, the first mediaval relic I had seen in Sweden. Its square, massive walls and tall round tower of gray stone differed in no respect from those of cotemporary ruins in Germany.

nal-a very complete and substantial work of the kind, about eighty feet in breadth, but much more crooked than would seem to be actually necessary. For this reason, the boats make but mederate speed, averaging net more than six or seven miles an hour, exclusive of the detention at the locks. The country is undulating, and neither rich nor populous before reaching the beautiful Roxen Lake, beyond which we entered upon a charming district. Here the Canal rises, by eleven successive locks, to the rich uplands separating the Roxen from the Wetter -a gently rolling plain, checkered, so far as the eye can reach, with green squares of springing wheat and the dark mold of the newly-plowed barky fields. While the boat was passing the locks. we walked forward to a carious old caurch, called Vieta Kloster. The building dates from the year 1128, and contains the tombs of three Swedish Kings, together with those of the Count Douglas, who fled hither from Scotland in the time of Cromwell, and his family. The Douglas estate is in this neighborhood, and is, I believe, still in the powers

Before reaching Söderköping, we entered the Ca-

sion of the family. The church must at one time bave presented a fine, venerable appearance; but all its dark, rich coloring and gliding are now baried under a thick coat of whitewash.

We had already a prophecy of the long Summer days of the North, in the perpetual twilight which hingered in the sky, moving around from sunset to saurise. During the second night, we crossed the Wetter Lake, which I did not see; for when I came on deck we were already on the Viken, the most beautiful sheet of water between Stockholm and Gottenburg. Its irregular shores, covered with forests of fir and birch, thrust out long, narrow headlands which divide it into deep bays, studded with wild, wooded islands. But the scenery was still that of Winter, except in the absence of ice and snow. We had not made much southing, but we expected to find the western side of Sweden much warmer than the eastern. The highest part of the canal, more than 300 feet above the sea, was now passed, however, and as we descended the long, barren hills toward the Wener Lake, I found a few early wild-flowers in the woods. In the afternoon, we came upon the Wener, the third lake in Europe, being 100 miles in extent by about fifty in breadth. To the west, it spread away to a level line sgainst the sky; but, as I looked southward, I perceived two opposite promontories, with scattered islands between, dividing the body of water into almost equal portions. The scenery of the Wener has great recemblance to that of the northern portion of Lake Michigan. Further down on the eastern there, the hill of Kinnekulle, the highest land in Southern Sweden, rises to the hight of nearly a thousand feet above the water, with a graceful and very gradual sweep; but etherwise, the scenery is rather tame, and, I suspect, depends for most of its beauty upon the Summer foliage.

There were two or three intelligent and agree able passengers on board, who showed a more than usual knowledge of America and her institutions. The captain, however, as we walked the deck together, betrayed the same general impression which prevails throughout the Continent (Germany in particular), that we are a thoroughly material people, having little taste for, or appreciation of, anything which is not practical and distinctly utilitarian. Nothing can be further from the truth; yet I have the greatest difficulty in making people comprehend that a true feeling for Science, Art and Literature can coëxist with our great practical genius. There is more intellectual activity in the Free States than in any other part of the world-a more general cultivation, and, taking the collective population, I venture to say, a more enlightened taste. Nowhere are greater sums spent for books and works of art, or for the promotion of scientific objects. Yet this cry of "Materialism!" has become the cant and slang of European talk concerning America, and is obtruded so frequently and so offensively that I must place the standard of good-breeding lower here than with us. It is somewhat better in England, owing to the growth of our Literature; but in Germany the ignorance on this point is astonishing. I am fortunately armed with a sufficient amount of statistics to justify my assertions, but I never dare to tell the whole truth, lest my veracity should be suspected.

While on the steamer, I heard an interesting story of a Swedish nobleman, who is attempting a practical protest against the absurd and fossilized ideas by which his class is governed. The nobility of Sweden are as proud as they are poor, and, as the tather's title is inherited by each of his sons, the country is overrun by Counts and Barons, who, repudiating any means of support that is not somehow connected with the service of the Government, live in a continual state of debt and dilapidation. Count R-, however, has sense enough to know that honest labor is always honorable, and has brought up his eldest son to earn his living by the work of his own hands. For the past three years, the latter has been in the United States, working as a day-laberer on farms and on Western railroads. His experiences, I learn, have not been agreeable, but he is a young man of too much spirit and courage to give up the attempt, and has hitherte he shall come home and take charge of one of his father's estates. The second son is now clerk in a mercantile house in Gottenburg, while the Count has given his daughter in marriage to a radical and untitled editor, whose acquaintance I was afterward so fortunate as to make, and who confirmed the

entire truth of the story.

We were to pass the locks at Trollhätta in the middle of the night, but I determined to visit the celebrated falls of the Gotha River, even at such a time, and gave orders that we should be called. The stupid boy, however, woke up the wrong passenger, and the last locks were reached before the mistake was discovered. By sunrise we had reached Lilla Edet on the Gotha River, where the buds were swelling on the early trees, and the grass, in sunny places, showed a little sprouting greenness. We shot rapidly down the swift, brown stream, between brown, bald, stony hills, whose forests have all been stripped off to feed the hostile camp-fires of past centuries. Bits of bettom land held in the curves of the river, looked rich and promising, and where the hills fell back a little. there were groves and country-houses-but the scenery, in general, was bleak and unfriendly, until we drew pear Gottenburg. Two round, detached forts, built according to Vaubun's ideas (which the Sweder say he stole from Sweden, where they were already in practice), announced our approach, and before noon we were alongside the pier. Here, to my great surprise, a Custom-House officer appeared and asked us to open our trunks. "But we came by the canal from Stockholm!" "That makes ne difference," he replied: "your luggage must be examined." I then appealed to the captain, who stated that, in consequence of the steamer's being obliged to enter the Baltic waters for two or three hours, between Södertelje and Söderköring the law took it for granted that we might have boarded some foreign vessel during that time and procured contraband goods. In other words, though sailing in a narrow sound, between the Swedish islands and the Swedish coast, we had virtually been in a foreign country! It would scarcely be believed that this eagacious law is of

quite recent enactment We remained until the next morning in Gottenburg. This is, in every respect, a more energetic and wide awake place than Stockhelm. It has not the same unrivaled beauty of position, but is more liberally laid out and kept in better order. Although the population is only about 40,000, ite commerce is much greater than that of the capital, and so are, proportionately, its wealth and public spirit. The Magister Hedlund, a very intelligent and accomplished gentleman, to whom I had a letter from Müzge, the novelist, took me up the valley a distance of five or six miles, to a very picturesque village among the hills, which is fast growing into a manufacturing town. Large cotton. | greet him. "Ah," said he stretching out both woolen and paper mills bestride a strong stream, his hands, "here you are! Now I should have

which has such a fall that it leaps from one mill wheel to another for the distance of nearly half a mile. On cur return, we visited a number of wells hollowed in the recky strata of the hills, to which be country people have given the name of "The Giant's Pots." A clergyman of the neighborhood, even, has written a pamphlet to prove that they were the work of the ante-diluvian giants, who excavated them for the purpose of mixing dough for their leaves of bread and batter for their puddings. They are simple those boles which a pebble grinds in a softer rock, under the rotary action of a current of water, but on an immense scale, some of them being ten feet in diameter by fifteen or eighteen in depth. At Herr Hedlund's house, I met a number of gentlemen, whose courtesy and intelligence gave me a very favorable impression of the society of the place.

The next morning, at 5 o'clock, the steamer Viken, from Christiania, arrived, and we took passage for Copenhagen. After issuing from the Skargaard, or rocky archipelago which protects the approach to Gottenburg from the sea, we made a direct course to Elsinore, down the Swedish ceast, but too distant to observe more than its general outline. This part of Sweden, howeverthe province of Halland-is very rough and stony, and not until after passing the Sound does one see the fertile hills and vales of Scania. The Cattegat was as smooth as an inland sea, and our voyage could not have been pleasanter. In the afternoon Zealand rose blue from the wave, and the increase in the number of small sailing craft denoted our approach to the Sound. The opposite shores drew nearer to each other, and finally the spires of Helsingborg, on the Swedish shore, and the square mass of Krepborg Castle, under the guns of which the Sound Dues have so long been demanded, appeared in sight. In spite of its bare, wintry aspect, the panorama was charming. The picturesque Gothic buttresses and gables of Kronborg rose above the zigzag of its turfed outworks; beyond were the houses and gardens of Helsingor (Elsinere) -while on the glassy breast of the Sound a fleet of merchant vessels lay at anchor, and beyond, the fields and towns of Sweden gleamed in the light of the setting sun. Yet here, again, I must find fault with Campbell, splendid lyrist as he is. We should

ave been sailing
"By thy wild and stormy steep, only that the level shore, with its fair gardens and

groves, wouldn't admit the possibility of such a thing. The music of the line remains the same, but you must not read it on the spot.

There was a beautiful American clipper at anchor off the Castle. "There," said a Danish passenger to me, "is one of the ships which bave taken from us the sovereignty of the Sound." "I am very glad of it," I replied; "and I can only wender why the maritime nations of Europe have so long submitted to such an imposition." glad, also," said he, "that the question has at last been settled, and our privilege given up-and I be heve we are all, even the Government itself, entirely satisfied with the arrangement." I heard the same epinion afterward expressed in Copenhagen, and felt gratified, as an American, to hear the result attributed to the stand taken by our Govern ment; but I also remembered the Camden and Am bey Railroad Company, and could not help wishing that the same principle might be applied at home. We have a Denmark, lying between New-York and Philadelphia, and I have often paid sand dues for

crossing her territory.

At dusk, we landed under the battlements of Co penhagen. "Are you travelers or merchants?" asked the Custom-House officers. "Travelers," we replied. "Then," was the answer, "there is no necessity for examining your trunks," and we were politely ushered out at the opposite door, and drove without further hindrance to a botel. A gentleman from Stockholm had said to me: "Whe you get to Copenhagen, you will find yourself in Europe:" and I was at once struck with the truth of his remark. Although Copenhagen is by no means a commercial city-scarcely more so than Stockholm-its streets are gay, brilliant and bustcontrasts stakingly with the gravity of the latter capital. From without, it makes very little impres sion, being built on low, level ground, and sursounded by high earthen fortifications, but its interior is full of quaint and attractive points. There is already a strong admixture of the German element in the population, softening by its warmth and frankness the Scandinavian reserve. In their fondness for out-door recreation, the Danes quite equal the Viennese, and their Summer-garden of Tiveli is one of the largest and liveliest in all Europe. In costume, there is such a thing as individuality; in manners, somewhat of independence. The Danish nature appears to be more pliant and flexible than the Swedish, but I cannot judge whether the charge of inconstancy and dissimulation, which I have beard brought against it, is just. With regard to morals, Copenhagen is said to be an improvement

upon Stockholm. During our short stay of three days, we saw the principal sights of the place. The first, and one of the pleasantest, to me, was the park of Rosenborg Palace, with its fresh, green turf, starred with dandelions, and its grand avenues of chestnuts and lindens, just starting into leaf. On the 11th of May, we found Spring, at last, after six months of uninterrupted Winter. I don't much enjoy going the round of a new city, attended by a valet-de-place, and performing the programme laid down by a guide-book, nor is it an agreeable task to describe such things in a catalogue style; so I shall merely say that the most interesting things in Copenhagen are the Museum of Northern Antiquities, the Historical Collections in Rosenborg Palace, Thorwaldsen's Museum, and the Church of Our Lady, containing the great sculptor's statues of Christ and the Apostles. You have seen very good easts of the latter in New-York, but one must visit the Museum erected by the Danish people, which is also Thorwaldson's mausoleum, to learn the number, variety and beauty of bis works. Here are the casts of between three and four hundred statues, busts and bas-reliefs, with a number in marble. No artist has ever had so poble a monument.

On the day after my arrival, I sent a note to Hans Christian Andersen, reminding him of the greeting which he had once sent me through a mutual friend, and asking him to appoint an hour for me to call upon him. The same afternoon, as I was sitting in my room, the door quietly opened, and a tall, loosely-jointed figure entered. He wore a neat evening dress of black, with a white cravat: his bead was thrown back, and his plain, irregular features wore an expression of the greatest cheerfulness and kindly humor. I recognized him at once, and, forgetting that we had never met-so much did he seem like an old, familiar acquaintsnee-erled out "Andersen!" and jumped up to

been rezed if you had some through Copenhagen and I had not known it." He sat down and I had a delightful heur's chat with him. Oue sees the man so plainly in his works, that his readers may almost be said to know him personally. He is thoroughly simple and natural, and those who call him egotistical forget that his egotism is only a naive and unthinking sincerity, like that of a child. In fact, he is the youngest man for his years that I ever knew. "When I was sixteen," said be, "I used to think to myself, 'when I am twenty four, then will I be old indeed'-but now I am fifty two, and I have just the same feeling of youth as at twenty." He was greatly delighted when Braisted, who was in the room with me, spoke of baying read his "Improvisatore" in the Sandwich Islands. "Why, is it possible?" he exclaimed: "when I hear of my books going so far around the earth, I sometimes wonder if it can be really true that I have written them." He explained to me the plot of his new nevel, "To Be, or Not To Be." and ended by presenting me with the idustrated edition of his stories. "Now, don't forget me," said he, with a delightful entreaty in his voice, as he rose to leave, "for we shall meet again. Were it not for sea-sickness, I should see you in America; and who knows but I may come, in spite of it !" God bless you, Andersen! I said, in my thoughts. It is so cheering to meet a man whose very weaknesses are made attractive through the perfect can-

dor of his nature! Goldschmidt, the author of "The Jew," whose acquaintarce I made, is himself a Jew, and a man of great earnestness and enthusiasm. He is the editor of the "North and South," a monthly periodical, and has just completed, as he informed me, a second romance, which will shortly be published. Like most of the authors and editors in Northern Europe, he is well acquainted with American Literature. He called my attention to a small book which has just been published by a Danish naval officer, from the dictation of Petersen, Dr. Kane's Esquimaux interpreter. The latter charges Dr. K. with cruelty and bad management, and I was glad to be able to defend the memory of one of the poblest-hearted men I ever knew from charges which in all probability originated in personal

Professor Rafu, the distinguished archaeologist of Northern lore, is still as active as ever, notwithstanding he is well advanced in years. After going up an innumerable number of steps, I found him at the very top of a high old building in the Kronprinzensgade, in a study crammed with old Norsk and Icelandic volumes. He is a slender old man, with a thin face and high, narrow head, clear, gray eyes, and a hale red on his cheeks. The dust of antiquity does not lie very heavily on his gray locks; his enthusiasm for his studies is of that fresh and lively character which mellows the whole nature of the man. I admired and enjoyed it, when, after being fairly started on his favorite topic, he opened one of his own splendid folios, and read me some ringing stanzas of Icelandic poetry. He spoke much of Mr. George P. March, whose proficiency in the Northern languages he considered very remarkable.

We traveled by railroad across Zealand to Korsoer, in the Great Belt, where we took a steamer, and awoke in the morning at Kiel. In Hamburg we were enabled, for the first time, to lay aside our overcoats, and thence, on our way to this place, came plump into the summer, changing climates in the space of three or four days. For the past three weeks, I have been enjoying the splendid change, in my German Home—now more than ever a home, since a brother and two listers have been awaiting me bere. Our friends have taken us again into the Thuringian Hills, where the emerald glory of the beechen woods and the daisied turf of the meadows drives away recollections of Arctic snow. We have again climbed to the King's House, (the scene of last year's camp fire, you remember), where the old Forester came to meet us, and was overjoyed to find that I had brought him a reindeer's skin from Lapland. Schmidt, who had received, unknown to me, a present of a pig in my name, came, hat in hand, to astonish me with an the village below, I was heartily greeted by the father of the strong Elizabeth, who danced me to death last October. In a word, it has been a bome-like jubilee, with so many festivals of welcome that I have, unavoidably, been a little remiss in my correspondence. But the "piping times" will soon be over. I leave in a week for England, on my return to Norway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. The Board met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no public business of importance. The following is the weekly statement: Number of emigrants arrived to July 15, 1857	
Total 107,237 To same date in 1836. 68.522 1857. 1856.	
No. of inmates in Institutions at Ward's Island1,230 1,376 No. in Marine Hospital	
Total	
Balance \$212,343 24 Disbursements as per previous account to July 15, 1857. 6131,572 60 Number of payments on July 15, 1857. 131,572 60	1

Balance......\$80,775 64 COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

This Board met to-day at 12 m. at the City Hall.
Present: Commissioners Phillips, Thompson, Rockwell and Miller; Walter P. Concklin, Secretary.
Petition of bark Oakland, from Havana, to be allowed to come to Upper Quarantine, was referred to Committee, consisting of Commissioners Phillips, Miller and Rockwell.

Steedars and Lightermen—The Health Officer presented to the Board blank bonds, which he said he required every stevedore and lighterman to execute, with responsible sureties, before they were allowed to meddle with vessels subject to quarantine. He said he had been prompted to demand this bond of steve dores and lightermen because of his experience with this class of people last year, when he had very greadifficulty to keep them within the limits of Quarantine. He as ured the Board that, thus far, the new bond had worked well; that it had already been of great protective service; that several boss stevedores had a present at a Quarantine with gangs of men fo bond had worked well; that it had already been of great protective service; that several boss stevedores had appeared at Quarantine with gangs of men fo the purpose of securing work on infected vessels, but they left as they came, because the "bosses" had not enough confidence in their men to become surcties to the bonds that the men would be faithful in keeping within ilmits while they were discharging infected car-goes.

goes.

Dr. Rockwell said he fully appreciated the propriety of demanding such bonds from stevedores and lightermen; that during the period when he was Health Officer he felt the need of such restrictions, in addition to the penalties of the law; that unless some such extra securities were demanded and received, the rank and file of stevedores and lightermen at Quarartine cannot be made to keep themselves isolated from the inhabitants of New-York and Brooklated from the inhabitants of New-York and Brooklat lated from the inhabitants of New-York and Brook-lyn; and that he sincerely hoped so person would be permitted to act as stevedore or lighterman at Quar-antine hereafter without being firmly bound to adhere to the Quarantine regulations.

Dr. MILLER coincided in the views expressed by the Resident Physician. He said that men who labor to infected thems and among poisoned carroes, are

on infected ships, and among poisoned cargoes, are, above all persons, likely to contract and spread pestilential diseases, and that no man should be allowed to interfere with Quarantine vessels and mix with the populace at his pleasure. He said he knew that it was difficult to get men, and especially those who

have familes, to shut themselves up in Quarantine; that they would not do so at all without receiving extra compensation; that he know the sum of such extra compensation was a great pecuniary affliction to ship owners and owners of cargoes, yet he said he believed that the protection of the public health should can pellevery steved re and lighterman to give bonds, like those which had been exhibited to the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, supervisor Brust in the chair. The first paper read was the following from the Controller: TAX LEVY FOR 1857.

TAX LEVY FOR 1857.	
Air + Hour	\$643,800 DO
Air a-House Aque duct Repairs and Improvements Read of Healths Edgian Favener) Construction of Twenty-first Ward Station-House Contingencies, Common Council Contingencies, Mayor's Office Contingencies, Mayor's Office	45,100 00
Beard of Healths	50,000 00
Be igiate Parents of Twenty-first Ward Station-House	10,000 00
Contingencies, Common Council	15,000 00
Centingencies, Mayor's Office	3 000 0 0 80,000 00
	40,000 00
County Contragence	8,950 00
County Contragencies City Inspector's Department. Conners Free.	20,000 60
Common Centrell. Pay of Members. Common Centrell. Pay of Members. Common Centrell. Pay of Members. Common Pers. building and repairing, and clean- og and dreeging ships.	10,495 00
Cleraing Streets under contract and pay or the	250,000 00
Don't and Piers building and repairing, and clean-	
og and dreeging abpe	15,000 00
Thinks in the second of the se	20,000 00
Election Expenses, fitting up Polis	
Election Expenses, integral by Fere Electron and Delinquencies. Fire Department, for Chief Engineer. Fire Department, Steam, Fire Eligines. Interest on Revenue Bonds. Interest on Assessment Bonds.	5,000 00
Fire Department, for Chief Engineer	72,732 00 19,500 00
Fire Department, Steam Fire Et gines	295 000 00
interest on Assessment Bonds	75,000 00
Stestes Ch Aster	3,000 00
Inon Pavement	125,000 00
Lamps and Gas (Harlem District)	456,490 00
Interest on Assessment Bonds Steates Estates Iron Pavement. Lumps and Gas (Hariem District)	25,000 00
Lands and Places, Fourth avenue Parks	30,000 00
Lands and Places, iron railing around Tompkins eq .	7,000 00
Merkets	150 00
Mayoralty Fees	40,000 00
Laving Bowers and Chatham street	100,000 00
Porice Fire Telegraph	15.680 00 85.000 00
Printing Lawington and 4th ave	6,000 00
Parapet Wall, doth street, Deanigan and the	30,000 00
Real Estate	35,000 00
Real Estate Expenses	75 090 00
Roads and Avenues Vishth avenue	40,000 00
Roads and Avenues, grading Lights avenue.	11,544 00
Repairs to Public Buildings, including new build-	
ings and buildings for Fire Department.	65,000 00
Reconstruction of Parcents Ward Station House.	5,00- 00
Supplies to Public Offices Sewers, Repairing and cleaning.	21,000 00
Supplies to Public Offices	15,000 00 24,000 00
Sewers, Repairing and cleaning	412.500 00
Salarivation	2,000 00
Chart averages and paving, including arregres of	****
1056 Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Demoquente	1,000 00
Society for Reformation Wells and pumps, and repairing. Water pipes, and laying. Ware maps and surveying, Tax Commissioners	91 300 00
Ward maps and surveying, Tax Commissioners	5,000 60
Police	825,500 00 438,370 47
Police Arrenages of 1856 for repairs and supplies Arrenages of 1856 for repairs and supplies Asjum for Idiots Building Loan Stock No. 5. Charges on arrens of taxes for Bureau of Arrense.	50,000 00
Assign for Idiota	240 00
Building Loan Stock No. 3	5,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes for Bureau of Arreau Charges on arrears of assessments for Bureau of Ar-	5,000 00
	5,000 00
Common Schools for State (i mill)	383,805 37
Common Schools for State (i mill). Common Schools for City. Central Park, interest on debt.	255 769 00
Central Park, interest on debt	2,700 00
Institution for the Bind	2 240 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00
Centra: Park, interest on debt. D-af and Dumb Asylum. Institution for the Biind New-York Javenile Asylum. Public Education Stock State Mili Tax (1 mill).	40,000 00 12,357 36 511,740 50
State Mill Tax (1 mill)	
Total	715,766 52
The report was referred to the Committee of	n Aunual

Taxes.

Supervisor Steers offered a preamble and resolutions reorganizing the Department of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, in accordance with the act passed April 16. By it the Commissioners have the appointment of nine Deputy Commissioners. The Supervisors fix their rates of salary, and the number of clarks required. The resolutions fixed the salaries of the Deputy Commissioners at \$2,000 per annum each. They also allowed nine clerks—three at \$1,200, three at \$1,000 and three at \$800.

Supervisor Steers favored an immediate passage of the resolutions.

at \$1,000 and three at \$500.

Supervisor Steers favored an immediate passage of the resolutions.

Supervisor Wilson moved a reference to the Committee on County Officers.

Supervisor Fullmer favored that reference.

Supervisor Fullmer favored that reference.

Supervisor Tucker spoke in favor of its immediate passage. He said the time for making the changes was short, and any delay would be serious in its results. He had confidence in the Commissioners, and believed they knew best what was required.

Supervisor Fulmer thought that, although he did not use and speak on every question, he had as good a right to be heard as the gentleman from the Eighth. And he said further, that in his humble opinion there was a nigger in the fence.

Supervisor Tucker granted that Supervisor Falmer did not speak on every question, and thought it was quite as well that he did not, as his speeches were no generally very edifying (laughter). He (Mr. Tucker) intended to speak as often as he considered such a course necessary. If Supervisor Fulmer chose to sit in the Board bike a cat-owl—merely winking when questions of in portance were up—he could not help it, and he had no intention of following his example.

Supervisor Fulmer wished to know if he looked any more like a cat-owl than the gentleman from the Eighth fold like a screech-owl?

The Charmana called both gentlemen to order. Supervisor Wilson intimated that a majority of the Commissioners were Black Republicans, and that the

Supervisor Wilson intimated that a majority of the Commissioners were Black Republicans, and that the object in pressing the matter then was to get in Republican clerks.

publican clerks.

Supervisor Coulter took a similar view of the case, and favored a reference.

Supervisor Steers called for a division of the question, and moved to take up a resolution in relation to fitting up the Commissioners offices. The question was diviowed and the resolution was adopted.

The remainder was then referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, which was carried, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.
TUESDAY, July 21.—Mr. A. BENGEN, of Long Island,
in the Chair. Henry Meigs, Secretary, read several
papers translated from late French works. One of
these discussed a question with a good deal of ability,
analogous to the one that has been before this club,
as to whether oaks are ever produced without springing from acome. Notwithstanding it may be deemed
unorthodox to believe in these remarkable changes,
this paper was listened to by an intelligent audience,
unusually large for this season of the year. It was
entitled:

unusually large for this season of the year. It was entitled:

Question before the Imperial Society—Do Almonds change to Peaches?—Mone. Cox says that there are natural changes. That he has seen grapes when ripe, in India, that were almost fleshless. He says up to this day to man has found a wild peach, and whete they are left to run wild they become dry and worthless. On the other hand there are almonds, the nut of which is covered with flesh, resembling in taste that of the peach. Kinght of England, thinks the peach is a bybrid produces from an almond—that they do not constitute two distitute genera. Mons. Cox asserts that nectarines also turn to peaches. Several other persons

constitute two distict genera. Mons. Cox asserts that nectarines also turn to peaches. Several other persons have also asserted this fact. Upon several peach trees in Explend it is well proved that nectarines and peaches have grown upon the same limb.

Fruit of the Passion Flower,—The Revue Horticole states that the passion flower, which is very abundant but fruitless in the Southern States, in its original centry (Brazil) produces a small eatable berry. It has fruited in France.

Domestication of the Wordcock.—The same journal for June states that the domestication of this excellent wild game bird has been successfully accomplished in France. It may be worth the while of some of our bird fanciers to try the same thing in this country.

The Discussion of Small Fruits was now entered The Discussion of Small Fruits was now entered upon. There were several very attractive specimens presented to the Club, the most noticeable of which was a bush of cherry currants, from the nursery of Chailes F. Erhard, Ravenswood, L. L. opposite the upper part of this city. To one who has not had ecular demonstration of the immense improvement in this variety of fruit within a few years it is quite impossible to convey a true idea of the appearance of this bush. The berries are generally two or three times, at least, the size of the common red currant, of milder flavor, and bright crimson color, and hung upon the bushes in such clusters as almost to obscure the wood and leaves. It originated as a seedling in France, and was transferred to Germany, whence Mr. E. imported his stock, and it will soom be diffused through the country, as a good many persons have imported and are cultivating it; and it is undoubtedly the floest and largest currant yet originated, and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other variety, and command a higher price.

The Organic Rassberry was exhibited by Mr.

The Orange Raspberry was exhibited by Mr. The Orange Raspherry was exhibited by Mr. FREMAS, of whose operations we spoke a few days since This variety is by all persons considered the best market variety yet produced, but owing to the difficulty of getting a supply of the plants, has not been much extended. Mr. Freeman will be able to bely this difficulty in the neighborhood of Ravenswood another season, as he has two acres of most thrity plants that will be ready for setting next Fall or Soring.

plants that will be ready to second spring.

Spring.

Geoseberries without Mildew.—WM. Lewron exhibited several specimens of currants, lociating white, black and orange colored. The crop is now in great perfection. He also exhibited some four specimens of gooseberries, which he has no trouble in growing without mildew, by every Spring removing the earth from the roots, and covering them with fresh cow manure.

They are growe in heavy soil, flat gravel and clay. It is a hard soil to work, but if well worked it needs but little manure. This fruit should never be fertilized with heating measures.

Mr. Firsham—Any plan that will enable gardeners to raise a cooselectrics without mildew will be hailed with great pleasure. He inquired if the absence of nildew was owing to the present wet season.

Mr. Lawrow said that he had seen no difference in hot and dry or cool and wet seasons, it is very important to all up the certh around the roots of gooselerries. Mine always tipen well.

Dr. Free—The value of the cow manure is that it contains to ammonia, which is fatal to the growth of this fruit.

Mr. FREEMAN said he had found mulching of much value in growing gooseberries.

Mr Lawros-Beside the value of the fruit, the

value in growing gooseberries.

Mr. Lawton.—Beside the value of the fruit, the bush is a very ornamental one, being one of the first to put out its leaves in the Spring.

Mr. Erhhard said that he never knew the mislew In Germany; be thought it as American disease.

Solon Rohisson.—The gooseberry is indigenous to this country, and is never diseased in a wild state—neither are wild currants.

Dr. Prox thought the flavor of the wild gooseberry better than any other.

Hardy Raspberries.—Mr. Lawton thought the flavor of the old Long Island respherry superior to any of the cultivated ones, unless it is the new Brinkley orange. But it was too small a berry for market purposes; yet he would recommend to every farmer to cultivate these hardy varieties as well as the improved ones. He thought there was a very great neglect about this city to grow fruits for market. It sells for great prices, yet there is a great deficiency of fruit in market. The raspberry backets that hold about a third of a quart average, at wholesale, nine cents a piece. It is stated, as an inducement to extend the cultivation of this kind of fruit, that it may be grown to produce a thousand dollars an acre.

T. W. Field—I have had some experience in raspberry growing. I was induced to go into this moneymaking business and in three years I got three perfect betries. The trouble was, I did not cover my plants in Winter. Now I prefer to raise more profit able fruits if I grow fropical ones, as nearly all the improved raspberries are, and must all be covered in Winter, which is entirely too troublesome and expensive.

Mr. Freeman—It will not cost over \$10 an acre to

Mr. FREENAN-It will not cost over \$10 an acre to cover them in a field, where it is done by a plow, turning a furrow over from between the rows on to

Mr. Fixib-No doubt that may be done profitably in field culture—the difficulty is in a small way, when it is considered too much work, or else is neglected and always will be: and that is the reason so few

and siways will be; and that is the reason so few of these betries are grown in family gardens.

Solon Robinson—As to the raspberry being a tropical fruit, I will state that the most abundant crop and most delicious fruit of the raspberry kind grown upon the continent is north of lat. 45.

Mr. Firld—What kind?

Mr. Robinson—The common wild red.

Mr. Firld—They will not answer for market purposes.

Mr. Robinson—I know it—they are too soft; but still a very valuable fruit in Vermont, New-Hampshire, Maine and Canada. They are considerably dried, and might be preserved or used for wine.

Strawberry Culture on Long Island.—Dr. Prex said that Mr. Rasney, near Fhompson Station on the Long Island Railroad, sold from one-quarter of an acre 200 quarts of fine strawberries at 25 cents per quart this season. This is on the new or wild lands of Long Island.

Island.

Sources of Ammonia and Value.—This subject, which had been postponed several times, was called up, and Dr. WATERBURY gave the members present a short, interesting and variable discourse, and by request will continue the subject at the next meeting, which will be the first Tuesday in August. We can find room only to hint at a few things the Doctor said, as follows: Dr. WATERBURY—The whole doctrine of manuring is

as fellows:

Dr. Waterbury—The whole doctrine of manuring is based upon this question—the source of ammonia. The constituents of all plants are nitronized and nennitronized substances. Both are necessary. The carbon of plants, as food for suimals, only serves as fuel to keep up the heat. One experiment of Bousingalt's was to weigh all the manure that went upon a piece of land for five years, and all the nitrogenous matter that came off, and found an increase. This increase must be from the sir or water, both of which contain ammonia. All changes made in plants are made by the sun's force. The natural source of armonia are nitronageous substances, either as imal or vegetable. The question is, where shall the farmer buy animonia cheapest, since it is positively necessary. The value of artificial manures is based upon the ammonia they contain. Guano that contains the greatest amount of ammonia sells highest. The muriate of ammonia seems to be the base of calculation of ammonia require of attemporary and the sun of the forma uring purpeses, since it sells at about 15 cents a pound. It is cheaper in the best guano at \$60 at un, since we may calculate the cost of ammonia in all cities going to waste in the urine of men and animals. It is almost five per cent ures, and that is one-half animonis, which would give a value of 17 cents a hundry do pounds of human urine for the ammonia alone. Do farners ever think of how much money they throw away by this common waste! The natural process of waste is for all nitrogenous substance to go into the air, which we discover by the olyactory nerves, and this, in its turn, is brought back to the plants, but perhaps falls upon our neighbors crops instead of our own.

Wheat Grown on a Sand-Heap.—Mr. Field of our own.

Wheat Grown on a Sand-Heap.—Mr. Field of Brooklyn exhibited some shoots of weat, thirty stalks Brooklyn exhibited some shoots of wheat, thirty stalks to a kernel, grown upon a piece of ground composed entirely of sand silled in from grading a street, without a single particle of manure. What is it that has fertilized these plants? Is it the wash from the clayey land lying above the strip where the wheat grew, as that is composed so entirely of loose sand that in plowing the piece I only included it because I could not well leave it rest, but did not manure it as I did the other portion of the lot, because I thought it would not produce anything? Yet there grew the best wheat. Why? Can any one answer, unless it is deep disintegration, and an abundance of rain. What does this fact prove?

Solon Robinson—It proves the value of irrigation, and that water and deep cultivation is worth more without manure than shallow cultivation with pleaty of manure and little water. This subject of irrigation needs discussion. After talking of fruits and amnonia at the next meeting, if we have time let us talk of irrigation. Agreed.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Correspondence of The M. Y. Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 18, 1857. A copper kettle has just been found seventeen feet below the surface, firmly imbedded in a coal vain, and has been exhibited to the citizens of Ottawn for the has been exhibited to the citizens of Ottawa for the last two days. The kettle is one capable of holding about ten gellons. When found it was bottom side-up, with coal firmly above and below it, without anything to fill the vacant space in it. Mr. Brady, the miner who discovered it, struck his pick through the bottom before he saw it, and says the surface of the coal bore the same appearance over it as it did in other places. The bail, which was of iron, crumbled to pieces on expasing it to the light. It was quite light for one of its size. Age has succeeded in corroding it so that the bottom is eater through, as well as the sides, in many places. I send you a piece of it broken off on the edge, which was turned over on an iron wire, not unlike our modern I send you a piece of it broken off on the edge, which was turned over on an iron wire, not unlike our modern ones. The ear-piece (for the bail,) was two pieces of copper, one of the out and the other on the inside, riwsted together with two rivets. It was found on Buffalo Rock, a few miles from here, on the Illinois Rivez. Some of our citizens think it was brought there by some of the early French Missionaries, over 200 years ago, others give it a much earlier date. All ask how could it come into a solid bed of coal. This question here can answer.

BYROS C. SMITH.

FROM LAGUNA.-By the brig Isaac Carver, Capt Partridge, arrived on Wednesday, we have dates from Lagura to June 25. The health of the place was very good at the above date, and there was ness whatever in the vicinity of Lagues. The vomits had made its appearance at Vera Cruz and Campea-chy. On the night of June 10 there occurred a sort of revolution. It seems the chief movers in the affair were Custom House officers, who sought to depose the present Governor, Nicolas Dorantas, and establish in his stead one Pedro Requena; but they were not successful. The Collector, the Captain of the port, and several others implicated in the affair, were ar-rested and confined, and would be sent to Vera Cruz. Three Mexican war vessels, built in New-York, were condemned and seld at public auction,

THE LAST OF WALKER'S ONE-House NAVY,—
The New-Oricans True Delta learns that the Nicaraguan war-schooner Granada, which was delivered to
the Costa Ricans by Capt. Davis, after taking it from
Gen. Walker, sunk in the barbor of San Juan dol Sur,
with all the arms and ammunition which were in her
belonging to the Nicaraguene, and some additional
arms which were put on her afterward. She will in a
leaky condition, and those in charge of her had barely
time to escape before she went to the bottom.